





**ACTUAL  
JAPANESE S  
FORT TSING  
ALLIES GI**



much encouragement from Roumania. Officials here are inclined to think that

100-443887-100

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it is regarded as a place of concentration for a field army.

representative,



RE HELP  
CZAR'S ADVANCE  
TO SAVE FRANCE  
FROM GERMANS

Kaiser Must Withdraw His  
Forces to Guard East,  
Experts Say.

RUSSIAN BORDER STRONG

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
PARIS, Aug. 24.—Russia's speedy  
attack has delighted French mili-  
tary chiefs. They say that if they  
could the German army would be  
driven from the westward, the worst  
case for the Kaiser must withdraw  
his forces to save the heavily armed  
eastern Prussia. The landward army  
for this work, it is said, and a  
few of the most efficient of the German  
army to hold even momentarily the  
Russian army that is now in the field.  
The incursion of large bodies of Russian  
troops into the German provinces of East  
and West Prussia, and the capture of  
the important positions of Gumbinnen  
and Insterburg, bring them in front of  
series of more or less strongly fortified  
German cities.

**Koenigsberg Strongest.**  
Among the fortresses one of the most  
important is Koenigsberg, on the  
left bank of the Vistula, the capital  
of the province. The city contains about  
200,000 inhabitants and was formerly a  
Polish possession. The garrison in time  
of peace comprises three infantry regiments  
of three battalions each, a heavy cavalry  
regiment, a squadron of mounted rifles,  
two field artillery regiments, one  
artillery regiment, two engineer bat-  
talions, and one battalion of the  
service corps.

There is another first class fortress  
guarded by a large number of outposts  
works. This place also has a garrison  
of nine infantry battalions, one regional  
artillery regiment, and a battalion  
of fortress engineers. It is one of  
the most important of the Polish  
frontiers on the Polish front.  
**Allenstein Another.**  
Allenstein, if anything, stronger than  
Thorn. Its garrison consists  
of six infantry battalions, one dragon  
regiment, and a regiment of field artillery,  
but it is the headquarters of the Third  
infantry division as well as the  
Seventy-fifth infantry brigade and  
the Thirty-seventh cavalry brigade, and  
it is regarded as a place of considerable  
importance in the field army.  
Far to the north on the Vistula  
delta, is a great naval station and for-  
tress. It has a population of about 100,  
000, and a considerable garrison, consist-  
ing of six infantry battalions, two regiments  
of heavy artillery, one garrison artillery  
regiment, and a battalion of the army  
service corps.

To the south of the Russian line of  
defense on the left wing of the Russian  
army is a strongly fortified city, the  
former part of Poland which was oc-  
cupied by a garrison whose composition  
is unknown, but whose strength is be-  
lieved to be great.  
Between Danzig and Posen lie the  
fortresses of Bromberg and Graudenz.

**Other Small Fortresses.**  
Other small fortresses which are the  
line of advance are Marienburg, with a  
garrison of artillery, which was formerly  
a fortress of the Knights of the  
Temple, with a garrison of one rifle  
regiment and a machine gun section.  
Pleschen, a small place which was  
sacked and burned by the French in 1807.  
Braunsberg, which is occupied by a  
battalion and which was the scene  
of a victory in 1807 by Bernadotte  
over the Russians.

**Belittles Russian Victory.**  
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 24.—The official news  
agency has issued a warning against  
exaggeration of the importance of the  
capture of Gumbinnen by Russian troops.  
It says: "It is perfectly absurd to talk  
of any decisive blow against the Russian  
army. The capture of Gumbinnen is a  
military success, but it is not a strategic  
one. The Russian army is still in the  
field, and it is not yet known whether  
it is a general Russian advance."

**BRITISH PEER IS WOUNDED.**  
Earl of Leven and Melville is dan-  
gerously hurt at Waterloo—One  
of Wealthy Nobility.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
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**WHY TORTURES BEAR**

**DRINK & DRUGS**

**NEAL INSTITUTE**

# THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914. \* 3

## ACTUAL WAR IN ORIENT BEGUN BY JAPAN WITH ATTACK ON GERMAN FORTRESS

### JAPANESE SHELL FORT TSING-TAU; ALLIES GIVE AID

British, French, Russian  
and Mikado's Fleets Be-  
fore German Stronghold.

### AUSTRIA AVOIDS A WAR

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
TOKIO, Aug. 24.—The bombardment  
of Tsing-Tau, the fortified seaport of  
Kiauchow, the German possession in  
China which Japan has demanded Ger-  
many give up, has begun.  
The battleship betsu fired the first  
shot.  
In addition to the Japanese war ves-  
sels, British, French, and Russian ships  
are taking part in the blockade of the  
port.  
The bombardment of the port is con-  
sidered an extra edition of the Yalu  
today. The message published was  
passed by the censor of the navy depart-  
ment.

No details of damage done to the Ger-  
man fort are obtainable.  
**AUSTRIA AVOIDS WAR.**  
Austria has avoided war with Japan  
by agreeing to dismantle the cruiser  
Kaiserin Elisabeth, now at Tsing-Tau.  
Owing to the strained relations, the  
Austrian ambassador had been prepar-  
ing to leave Tokyo, but when his govern-  
ment agreed to the dismantling of the  
cruiser he let it be known he was no oc-  
cupied to quit his post.

**JAPANESE APPROVE WAR.**  
Unanimous approval of the war with  
Germany, which is calmly and dispassion-  
ately discussed, summarizes public  
opinion.  
The newspapers express regret over  
the necessity of hostilities, and continue  
to urge the public to refrain from ex-  
hibiting resentment toward the Germans  
in Japan.

They print messages of cheer to the  
army and navy, which they hope will be  
quickly victorious. An imperial mes-  
sage went to the admirals of the fleet to  
inform them of the imperial ancestors of  
Japan's declaration of war.

**DOVES OMEN OF VICTORY.**  
It is announced that a flock of white  
doves descended on the roof of the im-  
perial sanctuary at the moment of the  
expiration of the ultimatum to Germany,  
and this is accepted as an omen of speedy  
victory.

The Women's Patriotic association,  
which has a membership of 100,000, is  
sending to the volunteer nurses comfort  
packages for the soldiers, and will pro-  
vide for the families of those who have  
been called to the service. The Red  
Cross society is equipping a hospital  
ship.

**NO NEWS OF GREAT WAR.**  
Communication between Japan and  
China has been severed for twenty-four  
hours.

Except for the meager news that has  
reached here from New York, the entire  
country is in the dark regarding the  
progress of the war in Europe.

It is believed that the cable between  
Shanghai and Nagasaki has been cut.  
**GERMANS PREPARE DEFENSE.**  
TSING-TAU, China, Aug. 24.—The  
press message from Emperor William  
addressed to the Tsing-Tau garrison, in  
which they were called upon to defend  
the position to the uttermost, was read  
aloud at roll call last Friday evening.  
It was received telegraphically.

The Germans have dynamited all the  
rail structures which might be of any  
assistance to an attacking fleet in giving  
them sighting points.  
They have also destroyed the railroad  
bridge at the boundary of their leased  
territory and they have razed the Chi-  
nese villages within the territory. The  
inhabitants of these villages have been  
partially compensated.

**BRITISH TROOPS TO HELP.**  
PEKING, Aug. 24.—Up to the pres-  
ent time only British regiments have re-  
ceived orders to cooperate with the  
Japanese in the operations against Kiau-  
chau on the land side. The French,  
however, are expecting orders to assist  
the British. There will probably not be  
more than two or three regiments from  
each nation.

**PHILIPINOS ARE RESTLESS.**  
[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]  
MANILA, P. I., Aug. 24.—Japan's  
aggression against Kiau-Chau is in-  
timidating the Filipinos and is creating wide-  
spread unrest among them. The natives  
fear the United States will become in-  
volved in the European war as a result  
of Japan's action. The political leaders  
among the Filipinos are now apathetic  
regarding the Jones bill in the United  
States congress, providing for a greater  
measure of self-government in the Phil-  
ippines.

**German Relief Women to Meet.**  
The ladies' committee of the German and  
Austro-Hungarian relief association have an-  
nounced a meeting will be held this afternoon  
at 3 o'clock at the Germania club to devise  
means of collecting funds for war sufferers.  
The committee has requested all German and  
Austro-Hungarian women's societies to send  
representatives.

## French Soldiers Battling in Alsace, and Their Commander.



### COUNCIL CREATES WAR TOURISTS' AID COMMITTEE

Mayor at Once Names Mem-  
bers and First Meeting  
Will Be Held Today.

A relief committee for the assistance of  
Chicago tourists in Europe was created  
officially yesterday by the city council at  
the instance of Ald. Willis C. Nance.  
Mayor Harrison named the following as  
members of this committee:

Ald. Nance, chairman.  
Ald. John A. Richter.  
Ald. G. Ed. Trebilcock.  
Harry A. Wheeler.  
Robert Redfield.

The first meeting of the new body will  
be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in  
the committee rooms of the city hall. Ald.  
Nance sent a telegram to Senator L. V.  
Sherman at Syracuse requesting him to  
cooperate with the committee and to  
present if possible at today's meeting.

**Will Co-operate with Washington.**  
Under the terms of the resolution intro-  
duced by Dr. Nance the committee is in-  
structed to "co-operate with the depart-  
ment of state at Washington in bringing  
relief to those citizens of Chicago and  
their families who are in Europe and are  
endeavoring to return, and to use all  
other means within their power to furnish  
the necessities of life and provide trans-  
portation for those of them who are un-  
fortunate enough to be unable to obtain  
the same for themselves."

Immediately after the adoption of the  
resolution Ald. William J. Healy presented  
an ordinance appropriating \$5,000 for  
the work of the committee. Several al-  
dermen urged immediate passage, but at  
the suggestion of Mayor Harrison the  
measure went to the finance committee.

The only objection to the appropriation  
of a relief committee was made by Ald.  
Jacob Hey, but the resolution finally  
passed unanimously.  
**Ray Will Present Rescue Plan.**  
At the meeting this afternoon Ald.  
Frank H. Ray will present his plan for a  
rescue expedition into Germany. Alder-  
man Ray said yesterday he is considering  
making a trip to Europe for the purpose  
of bringing home members of his family  
who are in Dresden. Several people have  
been communicated with in his response to  
his announcement which was published  
a few days ago in THE TRIBUNE.

**Mrs. Young Expected Home Today.**  
Ellis Flagg Young, superintendent  
of schools, and Mrs. Gertrude Howe Brit-  
ton, a member of the board of education,  
are expected to arrive in the city today.  
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schwaner, and Miss  
Joan Stirling, daughter of W. R. Stirling  
of Lake Forest, also reached the city,  
having sailed from the continent on the  
St. Louis. The young women first learned  
of impending hostilities when they heard  
of the capture of France in a little village in  
Brittany July 28.

**Seek News of Daughter.**  
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mueller of 1734  
West Congress street have heard nothing  
from their daughter, Miss Lillian V.  
Mueller, who is supposed to be in Ger-  
many since July 25.

**PRINCE FREDERICK SLAIN?**  
Refugees from Germany Say Re-  
ports That He Had  
Throne In Dead.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 24.—Refugees coming  
from Germany state, according to the  
Evening Standard, that reports exist  
that Crown Prince Frederick William  
is dead. This is the latest of a series  
of reports repeating that the heir to  
the throne had been stabbed by a Social-  
ist, had been wounded in battle, and  
later stories of a similar character.

### PARIS DROOPING; CAFES FORLORN

Chicago Girl Writes of  
Aerial Cannon Placed  
in Cathedral.

### WOMEN STOP WEEPING.

Paris under the shadow of the war  
cloud is pictured from an artist's stand-  
point in a letter received yesterday  
by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thorpe of 6212  
Winthrop avenue from their daughter,  
Miss Frances Aveline Thorpe, one of the  
young women from the Art Institute who  
have been touring Europe under the guid-  
ance of Dudley Chaplin Watson.

"It certainly is odd," wrote Miss  
Thorpe, "that all my life I have looked  
forward to a ditty and giddy time in 'gay  
Paris,' and now that I am here nothing  
in the world could be more sad than the  
atmosphere of the French capital."  
Miss Thorpe's letter is in the form of a  
journal in which she set down her im-  
pressions from day to day.

**Anything But Gay.**  
On Aug. 6 she writes:  
"Paris is anything but gay today—  
such sorrow I have never before seen;  
men and women crying and the new-  
spapers calling 'La Patrie' with the sad little  
crying in their voices I will never forget.  
The churches are shrouded in black and  
the streets cars have not run for days.  
The only means of travel about this pitiful  
city is a branch of the subway."  
"They say the French soldiers are  
wiry and stand much hardship, and I am  
very glad to hear it, for they do not im-  
press me as being very strong. Yester-  
day I read that the English-American  
Young Women's Christian association  
would have a meeting to start classes  
for the French nursing sisters. I  
and I went down and joined. We have  
another lesson tomorrow, when we will  
learn how to treat and bandage wounds."

**Paris Almost Helpless.**  
"Paris is almost helpless, with all her  
men gone to the front. Of course, there  
are galleries, and museums open. And  
you believe it, I am afraid I will come  
home without seeing the Louvre. It  
seems the situation is so much worse here  
than it would be in America as to the  
closing of shops, for the women have  
been trained in an independent or busi-  
ness way, so cannot take hold and man-  
age affairs."  
"The French colors hang from doors  
and windows and one by one as the Rus-  
sians, Belgian, English, and American flags  
are added. The American flags are plentiful,  
but the French tricolors are scarce. But  
otherwise the city looks dead and all  
the more sad for the falling leaves. Gay  
little chairs and tables stand forlornly  
on the sidewalks, for there are few people  
feeling rich enough to take even a small  
drink."

**Cannon in Cathedral.**  
"Today a few of us went to the Cath-  
edral of Sacre Coeur. We wondered what  
the scaffolding on the dome was for, and  
we were told that cannon were being  
placed there for the purpose of shooting  
German airships. Paris is wonderful in  
its defense against siege. Les Invalides,  
where Napoleon is buried, is surrounded  
by a moat and inside the cannon are being  
piled up."  
"Martha and I went to the Galleries  
Lafayette as they were closing the other  
day, and all the lovely bargains and that  
sort of thing were being packed away by  
the shop girls. We had been looking for-  
ward to some gay little trinkets here, but  
what we really bought was some neces-  
sary clothing."

"Ang. 7. Faith Sherman and I started  
out for a long walk. We saw hundreds  
and hundreds of soldiers going off to fight,  
and right here I want to tell you how  
courageous and composed the people are.  
After the first news the women stopped  
their crying and said good-by with little  
slee in mind but their country's welfare."

**Passports Handy.**  
"We have to keep our passports and  
identification cards with us all the time  
as we have to show them to prove we are  
not spies. Just a few blocks away there  
were six German spies arrested last night.  
They were pretending to be priests."

"Today at the Y. W. C. A. Dr. Prinn-  
ett told how much help could be given the  
women left here unemployed and anxious  
to work. She said that a frame and a half  
would pay for a soldier's shirt, and a lit-  
tle for socks, and by placing money in  
the Red Cross box for the purchase of  
these articles the women could be paid  
for sewing and knitting, and their chil-  
dren would be fed. It will be awful here  
in the winter."

### CHICAGOAN TELLS OF AUTO DASH HE LOST IN GERMANY

Alex. H. Revell Spent Two  
Weeks Trying to Get  
Out of Country.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 24.—One of the hap-  
piest refugees to get to London is Alex-  
ander H. Revell of Chicago, now recuperat-  
ing at the Ritz from the consequences of  
attempting a motor dash across Ger-  
many.

"I left Carlisle Aug. 2," said Mr.  
Revell. "In two hired German motor cars  
with my wife, her maid, two German  
chauffeurs, and a German courier. We  
had numerous passports and other pa-  
pers, including military permits for mo-  
tors. We reached Nuremberg late at  
night after all sorts of trouble, but no  
more than expected. We frequently  
were held up while our trunks were ex-  
amined."

"We decided to try to get on to Aix-la-  
Chapelle, though they told me the idea  
was foolish. We started at noon next  
day, but never got further than fifty-five  
miles. We were stopped every three or  
four miles and our baggage was examined  
at least every fifteen minutes. Strange to  
say, the local police, though we were  
traveling with the help of the military  
authorities, though we were right in the  
heart of the mobilization zone. The prin-  
cipal trouble came from small burgs and  
peasants on the road."

**All Forced to Strip.**  
"However, somehow we got to Neu-  
stadt, where the most complete examina-  
tion was made. All of us were forced to  
strip, with the exception of myself. My  
wife and her maid were forced to undress  
and were thoroughly searched, as were  
also the German chauffeurs and courier.  
They found us all right, but tried to make  
us go back. But we went on through all  
sorts of vicissitudes, which we somehow  
managed to survive, including locking up  
boxes of guns at various places."  
"Finally we got as far as Main Bern-  
heim, where a great crowd awaited us.  
They'd been tipped off by our coming.  
We were immediately placed under ar-  
rest and our automobiles under guard.  
Our baggage was taken to the city hall  
and we ourselves to a small place which  
they called a hotel, where we were guarded  
all night. We clearly got the impression  
they were looking for some people vaguely an-  
swering our description."

**Pass Sleepless Night.**  
"They immediately examined our small  
baggage and seemed to be satisfied, but  
we didn't enjoy the situation at all. We  
didn't sleep a wink that night. My wife  
and her maid carried themselves very  
coolly, though I knew they were most dis-  
tressed."

"Next day we were delighted to see an  
officer from the nearest military head-  
quarters, Kissingen. He brought a heavy  
police dog with him with which we en-  
deavored to make friends. This officer,  
together with the village authorities,  
made another most thorough examina-  
tion. All, with the exception of myself,  
again were forced to strip and submit to  
the search, especially my wife and  
maid. I wasn't touched once."

"I think they were especially keen on  
the women, as we understood several  
women spies had been found with large  
sums of money on their persons. But  
nothing was done to their persons. The  
officers did their duty as they saw it.  
I looked upon it as if we were as much  
in the wrong as they were, for being right  
in the middle of what might prove for  
them, the most tragic event of centuries."

**Forced to Go Back.**  
"We were taken to headquarters at  
Kissingen, where a report was made to  
the commanding officer, who said he was  
very sorry for all the trouble he had  
caused us, but we would have to go back  
to Nuremberg. Nobody, he said, but our-  
selves could be responsible for our lives  
if we went on. We decided he was very  
wise, and were delighted to go back."  
"On the return trip we were met on the  
road by a small army of peasants armed  
with guns. Not a house was in sight.  
They proved the worst experience we met.  
They kept the guns uncomfortably close  
to us and pointed right at us all the way  
to the village, where we again were de-

lighted to see an officer. He soon took  
matters in hand, telephoned to Kissingen,  
found we were all right, apologized,  
and gave us a guide to the next railroad  
crossing.

"To cut a long story short, we went  
through several similar experiences,  
finally getting back to Neustadt the sec-  
ond day after we had left Nuremberg.  
We were warmly welcomed by our friends  
and acquaintances on the basis of 'I told  
you so.'"

**Take Both Their Autos.**  
"Two German officers came up and re-  
gretted to tell us the military demanded  
they take one of our automobiles. Be-  
fore we could get away they decided to  
retain both."

"The next day they put us on a military  
train and sent us back to Nuremberg,  
where, with 200 other Americans, we  
were under police surveillance for two  
weeks. We quickly organized an Ameri-  
can colony. I was on the committee.  
Finally, through Ambassador Gerard and  
Minister Van Dyke, we arranged a special  
train to Amsterdam. I doubt if in three  
weeks we got more than sixty hours  
sleep. No body, theoretically, was al-  
lowed to get on or off from the time we  
started till we reached our destination.  
However, we managed to get three Ameri-  
can women aboard en route. First satis-  
fying ourselves they were bona fide Ameri-  
cans, not spies, we then fixed it so the  
guards didn't find them."

**WAR LEVIES ON BELGIANS  
JUSTIFIED BY OWN ACTS?**  
Germans Hold Tribute Is Punish-  
ment for Their Bad Treatment at  
Brussels and Liege.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Mail's  
Rotterdam correspondent quotes an ar-  
ticle from the Cologne Gazette in justifi-  
cation of the fines levied on Brussels and  
Liege, as follows:  
"The war tribute is a punishment for  
the bad treatment of Germans by Bel-  
gium, two weeks ago, when innocent Ger-  
mans at Brussels were handed over to the  
tender mercies of the mob."  
"What happened there will ever be a  
stain on the honor of the Belgian people."  
"It must suffer all the burdens al-  
lowed by the laws of Belgium, such as  
quartering troops and furnishing equip-  
ment, until all its resources are exhausted,  
so that the citizens can feel person-  
ally that hunting defenseless women is  
different from having an enemy in their  
own homes."

**SHIPS A-PLENTY NOW FOR  
REFUGEES, SAYS GARRISON.**  
Adds Finances of Yankees Abroad  
Are Improved—Red Cross Asks  
Cities to Co-operate.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Secretary  
Garrison, chairman of the government's  
relief board, reiterated tonight that  
steamship accommodations for Ameri-  
cans from all parts of Europe were ade-  
quate for the present, and that his  
board had taken steps to improve the fi-  
nancial conditions of Americans in Europe.  
The majority of many of the larger cities  
of the United States are being requested  
by the American Red Cross tonight to  
bring about a co-operative arrangement  
with the chambers of commerce, boards  
of trade and local Red Cross organiza-  
tions, whereby the soliciting of contribu-  
tions for the American Red Cross Euro-  
pean relief expedition may be systemat-  
ized and made more thorough.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago was one of  
those to whom the request was directed.  
**Legs Crushed, Gunner Begs  
CHANCE TO FIRE LAST SHOT.**

Three Other Wounded in Vichy Hos-  
pital Play Marbles with Extracted  
Bullets—War's Humor Grim.



GENERAL PAUL PAU.  
Gen. Pau, the hero of the hour in France, is 70 years old and has only one  
arm, having lost the other in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Recruited to  
service in an advisory capacity, he took charge of the southern French army  
in Alsace, and won the only victories credited to France in the present cam-  
paign.

### FOUR SHIPS WITH 3,494 AMERICANS REACH NEW YORK

One Passenger Pays \$2,000  
for Captain's Quarters  
on Trip.

New York, Aug. 24.—[Special.]—Four  
liners with 3,494 passengers arrived in  
New York from Europe today. Most of  
the passengers were Americans fleeing  
from the war scene.  
The largest number of passengers came  
on the Holland-American liner Noordam  
from Rotterdam, which brought 1,023,  
after an uneventful passage, during which  
lost a war vessel was sighted. There were  
840 in the steerage, and of these 113 had  
applied for better accommodations.  
Most of the passengers had only hand  
baggage.

**Brings Monkeys Home.**  
R. L. Garner of New York, who was  
returning from a two year trip to South  
Africa, brought a chimpanzee and a gorilla.  
L. J. Horowitz of the Thompson-  
Starrett company is said to have paid  
more than \$2,000 for the captain's quar-  
ters for himself, wife, and niece, Miss G.  
W. Rowell.

The Norwegian-American liner Kristian-  
stad arrived in the morning from  
Christiania and Bergen, Norway, bring-  
ing 1,171 passengers, which was more  
than its ordinary limit. The last state-  
ment from the Kristianstad went to Mrs.  
John P. Jones, widow of the late Senator  
Jones of Nevada. She got the suite on  
paid credit, being without cash.

A government vessel showed the liner  
the way out of the harbor at Christiania,  
which has been mined.  
"The people of Norway treated us  
wonderfully well and money made no  
difference to the hotelkeepers or the  
steamship lines," said Mrs. Jones.

**Russians Well Drilled.**  
Robert Bruce of Chicago, who was in  
Moscow when war was declared, said he  
saw thirty Russian regiments leave Mos-  
cow for the German frontier.  
"During the two days I remained, it was  
said that 100,000 Russian soldiers had  
been planted on the German frontier,"  
he said. "The soldiers were splendidly  
drilled and prepared to entrain when the  
war news came."  
The Principe Da Ulme from Genoa  
brought 400 Americans to New York. This  
ship was chartered by Americans who had  
come to Genoa from all over northern  
Europe. The Milwaukee of the Atlantic  
Transport line, arrived from London to-  
night with 341 passengers, all first class  
and most of them Americans.

### LOOK FOR ITALY TO JOIN ALLIES AND GO TO WAR

Diplomats Say Rome Gov-  
ernment Has Almost De-  
cided to Take the Step.

### GERMAN REVENGE FEARED

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, Aug. 24.—While it is impos-  
sible to obtain definite information, it is  
generally believed that Italy will shortly  
announce participation in the war on the  
side of the allies. The allies are now  
bringing tremendous pressure to bear on  
Italy to take an active part and rumors  
in diplomatic circles are that Italy has  
decided to take the fatal step.  
At one embassy it was said today it ap-  
peared that Italy was biding its time wait-  
ing to see the results of the present fight-  
ing.

**Italy Thinks of German Revenge.**  
Advice from Italy indicates that the feel-  
ing exists there that if the Germans tri-  
umph completely they would take harsh  
revenge for Italy's leaving the triple alli-  
ance and adopting a neutral attitude. The  
British press teems with leaders pointing  
out the advantages according to Italy if  
she joins the allies even to the extent of  
discussing what spoils of war in the shape  
of additional territory and restored prov-  
inces Italy might expect.

While there is not the slightest belief  
here that the present allies will not be  
able to handle Germany and Austria, it is  
well recognized that Italy's assistance  
would make victory more sure and cer-  
tainly much quicker.  
**Use Every Conceivable Argument.**  
The precise steps being taken to induce  
Italy to reach a decision are unknown, but  
there is no doubt that England, France,  
and Russia are all using every conceivable  
argument, and in authoritative quarters  
hope is expressed of convincing the Italian  
government. It is also believed that Ger-  
many and Austria are doing likewise, but  
no one among the allies believes these  
representations will be effective.

Summing up, there is good reason to be-  
lieve that Italy will be the next nation in-  
volved in this great conflagration.  
**Italian Troops Mobilized.**  
GENEVA, Aug. 23, via Paris, Aug. 24.  
delayed.—Italian troops, according to  
reliable information reaching here, are  
concentrating on the Austrian frontier.  
According to reports in Geneva the Ital-  
ian army has been raised to 800,000 men.  
The French army, on Switzerland has  
been virtually stripped of its garrisons,  
owing to partial mobilization by individ-  
ual summons and not by public order.

### ASK PRESIDENT TO NAME DAYS FOR PEACE PRAYER.

Representatives of All Denomi-  
nations in Chicago Join in Pe-  
tition Wrote to Wilson.  
A message was sent to President Wil-  
son yesterday after a peace conference of  
ministers and laymen of all denomina-  
tions in Hotel La Salle, requesting him to  
name two days—Saturday and Sunday—  
for days of prayer to God for peace  
throughout the world. Discussion of a  
proposed demonstration against war was  
held on the lake-front, evincing a gen-  
eral sentiment against such a project,  
according to the Rev. W. B. Millard,  
secretary of the conference. Bishop  
Samuel Fallows presided.  
More than fifty persons attended the  
conference and unanimously adopted a  
resolution to send the telegram to the  
president.

### Safety

Nine-tenths of all down  
town transportation  
brings you within two  
blocks of the First Trust  
and Savings Bank. Only  
one block from center  
of State Street shopping  
district, in the exact  
center of the loop.  
James E. Forgan, President  
Emile K. Bolot, Vice-Pres.  
Ground Floor, First  
National Bank Building  
Monroe Street, Cor. Dearborn  
3% Interest on Savings

### No Advance in Price

The importers have not ad-  
vanced the price to whole-  
saler, therefore there should  
be no increase in price to re-  
tail druggists or the public on  
this.

### Hunyadi Janos Water

Notwithstanding the conditions  
in Europe, due to the war, the  
preparations will continue to sell  
at the

### Same Price as Before

Firm of Andreas Saelchner  
130 Fulton St., N. Y.

### MOLDED DRESS FORMS

Are an exact duplicate  
of your own figure

Special price offer for  
a limited time only

WE GUARANTEE  
SATISFACTION

Molded Dress  
Form Co.

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Phone Central 970

Amer. Beauty Roses  
Finest Flowers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and  
\$1.50 a dozen  
48-Inch Stem, \$2.00 a Dozen  
Gladioli, Carnations and Roses, 25c a dozen  
A. LANGE, Florist  
25 E. Madison St. Will-Cut



## HOLDS GERMANY WAS FORCED INTO WAR BY ITS JEALOUS NEIGHBORS

## SAY BARBARITIES OF THE GERMANS ARE HORRIFYING

Belgians Accuse Them of Attacking Women, Torturing, and Killing Wounded.

## ASK AMERICAN PROTEST

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The government of Belgium desires to place the following facts before the American people. The facts are furnished by the foreign minister, who hopes the American people will be aroused not by rumors, but by facts which have been substantiated by a commission of inquiry.

Charge 1. On Aug. 12, after the battle of Haenelt, the German infantry shot Maj. Van Damme through the mouth as he lay wounded. Twenty-seven bullets were found in his head.

Charge 2. At Orsmet on Aug. 9, the Germans picked up Maj. Knappen, seriously wounded, stood him against a tree, shot him, afterward hacking his body to pieces with their swords.

Doctors and Nurses Fired On. Charge 3. During the engagements at Hologne, the German troops repeatedly fired on doctors, nurses, stretcher-bearers, and ambulances, although they were working under the Red Cross.

Charge 4. At Boncelles the German troops marched to the attack bearing a Belgian flag.

Charge 5. On Aug. 6, at Votten and before Liege, the Germans on several occasions fired on parties displaying the white flag.

Charge 6. At Veim, on Aug. 10, the Germans entered the residence of Mr. De Glimme Govers while the household was asleep, destroyed the furniture, and stole valuables. Then they set fire to the barn, destroying crops and farm implements, and killed the cattle. They stripped Mme. De Glimme Govers naked and carried her several miles from the house. Afterwards they told her to run, and fired on her without killing her. Then they took the husband and shot him.

Old Man Beheaded to Death. Charge 7. At Orsmet and Neerhespen on Aug. 11, and 12, an aged village man was attacked by Germans. The feeble old man was then hung by the feet over a slow fire and roasted to death. In the same village numbers of young girls and children were attacked by Germans and several villagers were mutilated.

Charge 8. During the battle of Aerschot on Aug. 19, the Germans, to protect themselves from the fire of the Belgians, covered their advance by forcing four Belgian women carrying a baby in her arms and accompanied by a child, to march ahead. The Belgians withheld their fire, but when the Germans gained the position they wanted they opened fire on the women with a rapid fire gun, wounding one. This is vouched for under oath by George Guiley, commander of the Ninth regiment of the line.

Leading Citizens Shot. Charge 9. A statement made under oath by the surviving municipal officials of Aerschot shows that the Germans entered the town and sacked it without the slightest resistance on the part of the inhabitants, who had remained indoors. The Germans burst open doors and ordered the inhabitants out of their houses. In one street alone the first six men to appear on the threshold were shot, in the presence of their wives and children. The following day the troops returned and compelled all the inhabitants to leave their homes. They conducted them a short distance from town and there shot the leading citizens, including the mayor, his son, a boy fifteen years old, and ten others. Then they compelled the other inhabitants to hold up their hands and march out of the town, to which they set fire.

Young Girls Publicly Outraged. Charge 10. After the taking of Aerschot two young girls of good family were stripped naked in the public square and were repeatedly attacked by German soldiers in the presence of their officers. The deepest indignation and resentment is aroused by a dispatch from the Belgian legation at Washington announcing that the German embassy is attempting to palliate the atrocious crimes by the Germans, saying that they were enraged by the mistreatment of Germans in Antwerp.

Consul General Diederich assured the minister of foreign affairs that not a single German had been mistreated at Antwerp and that the only possible cause for complaint was the sacking of German saloons by a mob. The Belgian government says that it looks to the United States to insist that the struggle be conducted in accordance with the usages of humanity and civilization.

"Must Burn Villages." Charge 11. A Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph quotes a letter written by a German army officer to the Deutscher Tagblatt, in which he says:

"We are simply compelled to burn villages because civilians, especially women, are shot on our advancing troops. Yesterday civilians took a church and killed several of our men. We took prisoners all the occupants of the church and shot them and burned several houses to teach the civilians a lesson."

"Whenever we are fortunate enough to capture French soldiers we hang them up on the trees along the road."

ALBANIA REBELS IN AVLONA. Rome Sends Report of Insurgents Entering Into City and Raising Their Flag.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Telegraphing from Rome, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says a message has been received from Avlona, Albania, declaring that Albanian insurgents have entered the city and raised their flag.

Prince William in Italy. Rome, Aug. 24.—The steamer Jonto has arrived at Bari, Italy, bringing Prince William of Wales, member of the Albanian prince, and their children. They embarked at Ala, to which port they had fled from Albania.

## British "Book of Fate" Says Germany Courtied War With Powers.

## The Daily Times

LONDON, Aug. 24.—(Correspondence.)—Probably never before in the history of the world has there been presented to the public such a "book of fate" as the parliamentary "White Book" telling the dramatic story of the fortnight before Great Britain declared war on Germany.

It is a grim story told with grim simplicity. The drama, which was compressed within seventy-four foolscap pages, unfolds itself from page to page, swift and compelling, nation and brutal. Only once or twice does the frigid language of diplomacy reveal the hidden fire. It never departs once from the canons of self-restraint and formal courtesy which constitute its code, yet it thrills throughout to the hot pulse of passion none the less feverish because kept under stern control.

From one capital to another the telegraph wires flash for one brief fortnight the conversation carried on between the half dozen men who hold, or are the mouthpiece of those who hold, the fate of Europe in their hands.

Then the curtain falls, the conversation ceases. They have given place to the hurried tramp of armed millions, to the more awful silence that has fallen upon the seas.

At within a brief fortnight. There is a sort of sinister humor in the story, which shows British diplomacy suddenly awakening to a vague sense of danger, Austro-German diplomacy still speaking "with flattering lips and a double heart."

The first dispatch is dated July 20. It records a conversation between Sir Edward Grey and the German ambassador, who, being asked whether he had any news of what was going on in Vienna with regard to Serbia, replied that "he regarded the situation as very uncomfortable."

Sir Edward remarked that he had heard nothing, except that the Austrian foreign minister had deprecated the suggestion that the situation was grave, but had said that it should be cleared up. Sir Edward added that he assumed that the Austrian government would not do anything until it first had disclosed to the public its case against Serbia, founded, presumably, upon what it had discovered (at the trial of the Sarajevo murderers).

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These are questions which must stand over for the future, but the answer they will ultimately receive may not improve the picture of the Sarajevo murders as pre-arranged.

Proximate aid. What the powers were urgently concerned with was not the "case against Serbia," but the time limit. It was the time limit to the Austrian ultimatum even more than the ultimatum itself which meant war.

Every power that wished for peace saw this—Russia not less than this country or France or Italy, and seldom has a power made a greater effort for peace than Russia then made by pressing upon its protégé such counsels of moderation that the German government actually consented to drain the cup of humiliation almost to the dregs.

Within the forty-eight hours Serbia accepted the most monstrous series of Austrian demands save two, and even these it merely asked to be reserved for the Hague tribunal.

But even that was not enough. Austria disarmed with contempt both Russia's plea for delay and Serbia's submission as incomplete and "all a sham." The Austrian minister left Belgrade forthwith. The Austrian armies were already mobilizing for the "chastisement" of Serbia.

So far, Austria had been in the forefront. It had set the fiery ball rolling. Henceforth the storm center shifted to Berlin. Already, on July 25, Russia had read the full meaning of Austria's action. M. Sazonov told the British ambassador in St. Petersburg that it was in reality directed against Russia. Austria aimed at overthrowing the present status quo in the Balkans and establishing its own hegemony there.

He had not yet read Germany's intentions, for he still "did not believe that Germany really was going to go on in Vienna with regard to Serbia, replied that "he regarded the situation as very uncomfortable."

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ments to press Sir Edward Grey to throw the weight of British influence into the scale in the only way in which they believed it could effectively redress the balance against the influences that were making for war in Vienna and Berlin.

But the British foreign minister had to reckon with public opinion in this country and to Mr. Cambon (July 28) he explained that "it approached the present difficulty from quite a different point of view from that taken during the difficulty as to Morocco a few years ago. In the case of Morocco the dispute was one in which France was primarily interested and in which it appeared that Germany, in an attempt to crush France, was fomenting a quarrel on France's question that was the subject of a special agreement between France and us."

In the present case the dispute between Austria and Serbia was not one in which we felt called to take a hand. Even if the question became one between Austria and Russia we should not feel called upon to take a hand in it.

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duplicity, and Berlin must have smiled grimly when it learned he still thought it worth while to make a curiously sentimental appeal to the better feelings of Germany.

"If," he continued, "the peace of Europe can be preserved and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement, to which Germany could be a party, by which it could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against it or its allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately."

"I have desired this and worked for it as far as I could through the last Balkan crisis, and Germany having a corresponding object, our relations recently improved."

"The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has known through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and relaxation which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the powers than has been possible hitherto."

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## CHICAGO ALDERMEN PASS LAW TO PREVENT FOOD PRICE MANIPULATION.

COUNCIL PASSES  
FOOD COST CURB;  
MAYOR TO SIGNMeasure Barring Hoarding  
to Get War Prices Voted  
Unanimously.

## LICENSE BILL HELD UP

The city council in a special session yesterday dealt a blow to the war time cost of living.

The ordinance, prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Hornstein, prohibiting hoarding and regrating, was introduced by Ald. James H. Lawley, chairman of the municipal markets commission.

The ordinance brought forth stormy objections from Aldermen Eby, Uptal and Egan. It was passed, however, by a unanimous vote of the fifty-seven members present, the objectors voting for the ordinance when the vote was called.

Mayor Harrison said he would sign the ordinance, but asserted he did not believe food prices can be regulated much by legislation, although the publicity and agitation certainly has had a lowering effect on prices.

**Would Curb Speculators.**

The measure is intended to prevent the purchasing of foodstuffs and storing them for the purpose of speculation or for enhancing their value. It is aimed at commission men and speculators. The ordinance, which is aimed at the commission men and speculators, was introduced by Ald. James H. Lawley, chairman of the municipal markets commission.

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**Asks if It Is Legal.**

Ald. Hay immediately inquired of Assistant Corporation Counsel Hornstein if the ordinance was constitutional.

"This ordinance does not do what it is intended to do," he said. "The persons we would reach are the board of trade, controlled by Patten and a few Englishmen who are cornering grain; and they can't be reached by this ordinance."

Ald. Aborn wanted to investigate the packing companies to see if the report that beef is being canned in Chicago and shipped to Canada by way of Detroit.

Ald. Lawley informed him, however, that the federal government was investigating the packers and were in a better position to prosecute them than the city. Ald. Ray objected to the ordinance.

**Kunz Urges City Markets.**

"What we need here are city markets," Ald. Kunz said. "Action on this ordinance should be postponed until the rest of the aldermen get a chance to look into the proposition."

Mr. Kunz made a motion to defer action for a week, but when ten names had been called and "Ald. House John" O'Connell came forward to support the ordinance, the motion was defeated.

More serious opposition appeared against the ordinance requiring wholesalers, jobbers, and commission men who handle foodstuffs to take out a license. It was explained by Ald. Lawley that licenses of firms which made false charges and false statements about their products and the like could be revoked under the measure. The license, he said, would give the city a powerful curb on commission men.

**Lets It Be Referred.**

Ald. Kunz objected to the ordinance and Ald. Lawley finally acquiesced in having it referred to the judiciary committee.

Ald. Kearns introduced an order calling for an investigation of wholesale clothing dealers. He contended the price of clothing had advanced 10 to 30 per cent since the war started. The order was referred.

The attention of the council was called by Ald. Merriam to the fact that measures should be taken now to care for the poor and destitute during the winter, who, he said, would reach 100,000 in number.

**Several representatives of stockyards packing companies appeared at the federal building during the day and explained to Assistant District Attorney Albert L. Hopkins, in charge of the food investigation, the packers' side of the complaints against prices of beef and meat products. In addition books and papers subpoenaed by the government also were brought in.**

**Wilson Widens Inquiry.**

Grand jury investigation of the complaints that the stockyards packers and other food handlers took advantage of the European war to raise the price of meats and foodstuffs was ordered at Chicago and Indianapolis during the day by Attorney General McReynolds, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The Chicago investigation, which has been carried on for a week under the direction of District Attorney Wilkerson, was ordered continued. The prices of sugar, flour, fruits, and vegetables also will be included in the general investigation.

President Wilson announced his satisfaction with the progress of the inquiry this far. He said he understood evidence had been found of combinations and agreements to fix prices. These, according to the president, will be investigated in the light of the Sherman anti-trust law.

**GERMAN CASUALTIES 823.**

This is Sixth List—Of One Force of 1,000 at Liege, Only 100 Return Alive.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.—In a dispatch from Copenhagen the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the sixth list of German casualties was published yesterday. It contains the names of 823. The heaviness of the German losses in the war, the correspondent says, is shown by the fact that only 100 out of 1,000 soldiers from Rostock returned alive from Liege.

## Royal Leaders of Germany's Fighting Armies.



CROWN PRINCE

DUKE  
ALBRECHT OF  
WURTEMBERGPRINCE  
RUPPRECHT  
OF BAVARIAALLIES RELYING  
ON SUCCESS OF  
FRENCH DEFENSEPlan to Let Germans Reach  
First Line of Forts  
Held Wise Move.

## BY A MILITARY EXPERT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—[Special.]—While shrouded in mystery as far as America is concerned, the main points of movement of the German, Austrian, and allied armies are quite apparent to the military student.

In the first place, the great German advance is sweeping forward with its center of gravity about Longwy and its front extending practically from Metz to Sedan. The central mass undoubtedly has at least nine corps of between 45,000 and 50,000 men. This movement is directed straight against the main French left wing, which is somewhere around Reims. All other operations are subordinate to this main movement.

The German column moving through Belgium and consisting of some five corps and probably 30,000 cavalry is designed to cover the main advances on the right flank. This will deal with the Belgian army still in the field, with the three British corps, and what French troops remain on the fortified line of Lille-Mauberge.

**Third German Army Near Metz.**

South of Metz there appears to be one army of three or four corps covering the area from Metz to the Vosges mountains. It is this German army that the French army operating on the offensive between Toul and Epinal in the direction of Sarrebourg ran into and was driven back by.

South of the Vosges mountains there is at least one German army corps and probably three Austrian corps in the area with Strasbourg as a base. All of these can be quickly shifted to reinforce the central German mass, as there are plenty of railways available for that operation.

The French concentration probably has taken place with its left on Reims or Laon. Whether a serious offensive was undertaken into Lorraine in the direction of Sarrebourg is a question, although a central advance in that direction would turn the main German army.

**France Plays Waiting Game.**

It is probable that the French would not so seriously compromise themselves as to involve so large a part of their army in this hazardous move, especially as they could not be well prepared for it in the short time given them from the time of their mobilization up to the time of their assuming the offensive in that place.

German reports indicate that there were eight French corps in this theater. This is to be doubted, but if the French have seriously compromised themselves, the French also have been wise not to oppose in force the German advance through Belgium, because by so doing they would be playing right into the hands of the Germans; first, because they could not begin to bring up forces of sufficient strength to stop it, and second, they would run the risk of having their forces destroyed and add to the German morale by allowing them to gain a victory in the first encounter.

Also a delay would give England a

chance to get whatever forces she had available on to the continent and into the position where they would do the most good. The French then wisely have taken the defensive along their own frontier opposite Belgium and have entrenched and strengthened their position to the greatest possible extent.

The British troops have been brought up probably to the vicinity of Maubeuge, which is the entrenched camp at the southern end of the Lille-Mauberge defense area. At this place they will be enabled to exert their maximum effect against the bank of the right German column. They are not expected to be of much effect, however, as the Germans have provided for this contingency by having a greatly superior number of troops in this vicinity.

The strategic advance guards of both forces are now in strong contact and have been so for the last two or three days.

## French Defense Put to Test.

It may take a week for the present advance guard actions to be terminated before the actual contact of the main armies takes place. If the French are not able to hold the German advance for that length of time their chances for success in a battle around or north of Reims will be comparatively small.

A great point is being made in the European press of Russian success in East Prussia. While hard fighting may have occurred in that area, a study of the German frontier in that theater will show what terrible disadvantages Russia labors under in offensive operations against East Prussia.

An advance by Russia in that direction will not become dangerous to Germany until the Vistula river has been crossed and the line of the Oder attacked. Should this be done by Russian forces would be exposed to pretty nearly certain annihilation at the hands of the Germans and Austrians.

The affairs in the Balkans and on Austria's Russian frontier on the east have not developed anything approaching a decision and will not for some time. The forces engaged against Serbia at present are small, when compared to those in the other theaters of war, and probably consist of two corps and several reserve divisions.

CZAR HAS GIVEN POLES  
INDEPENDENCE REPORT.German Envoy to U. S. Says They  
Have Set Up Own Rule at Warsaw—All Russians Withdrawn.

New York, Aug. 24.—Count Johann von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, announced today that his government had been informed that Russian civil and military authorities had withdrawn from Poland and that the Poles had set up an independent government with Warsaw as its capital.

Count von Bernstorff left Berlin on Aug. 11. At that time, he said, the German government had reports that not a Russian soldier had been left in Poland. This report, Count von Bernstorff said, was general throughout Berlin.

"I do not know what sort of government the Poles set up," he said, "nor do I vouch for the accuracy of the report. We were informed, however, that the Russian army proceeding against Germany was to strike through Russia north of Poland and invade East Prussia. This appears to have been borne out by subsequent reports of the Russian invasion."

## NAVAL SUIT CAUSES ARREST.

Police Arrest Man in Uniform on  
Charge of Impersonating  
U. S. Sailor.

Gordon C. Bremer, alias "Bert Daugherty," was arrested by the police yesterday on a charge of impersonating a United States sailor, arrested by the great lake naval training station at Lake Bluff.

BILL FOR NATION  
TO OWN VESSELS  
GIVEN TO HOUSEMeasure Challenges Private  
Firms to Show Ability  
to Handle Traffic.English Poet Pens  
Peen to America.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A poem entitled "To the United States," by William Watson, is published in the Post today. It follows:

Great, O majestic nation, great is  
Thine; to tower apart,  
There beyond Europe's throes and  
With a heart  
At peace from northern plies to  
southern palm.  
Great in glad harvest time to send  
the psalm  
Rolling to heaven, nor be as  
they who start  
At mutter of far cannon and when  
the morn  
Rocks to and fro delirious, great  
is calm.  
But when a despot, swollen with  
the desire  
Of boundless sway, forbears not  
to uncease  
Wars wolves on shieldless youth  
and guardless age.  
Greater, O nation, greater then is  
thine!  
Doff, then, thy plumed men, un-  
leash thy rage!  
And rear and blast with thy lips  
of fire.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS  
TO OPEN SIMULTANEOUSLY.Government Board Decides to In-  
sulate System Throughout Coun-  
try on Same Day.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—After many days' consideration the federal reserve board has decided that it will open all twelve federal reserve banks at the same time and launch the new banking system simultaneously all over the country.

The board is expected to take up tomorrow the selection of directors of the twelve banks. As soon as these officers are chosen the banks will take the remaining steps—choosing their officers, obtaining charters, paying assessments, and so on.

The selection of directors may keep the board busy for several days, but enough probably will be chosen in each district before the end of the week to make organization of the banks possible.

Only One "HEROIC QUIRRE"  
To get results, call for full name, L.A.A. to get HEROIC QUIRRE. Look for signature of M. J. GROVE. Come to Club in Club St. 2nd floor.

have both a strong air suction and an efficient brush. Your rugs and carpets cleaned all the way through in one operation. 1915 special with metal nozzle, \$7.75.

Phone Englewood 3101 for free demonstration in your home.

DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPER CO.  
6501 South State Street  
Chicago, Ill.

Samples Free by Mail  
Although Cuticura Soap (20c) and Cuticura Ointment (10c) are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a sample of each with 25¢ in Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-paid: Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston.

DEBATE BENEFIT  
OF LATIN TRADEChicagoan Refutes New  
York's Gloomy View of  
South America.

## REPUBLICS MINUS CASH?

Are the export trade opportunities in Latin America really what they are alleged to be?

The seeming variance of opinion about the South American republics as golden fields for the exploitation of American manufacturers has caused numerous inquiries to be sent to THE TRIBUNE.

The communication of a Wisconsin company quoted the opinion of a New York commission house that the outlook is anything but bright. The commission firm had failed to dispose of any of the product of the Wisconsin factory in Brazil and the Argentine. E. N. Hurley and John M. Glenn, officials of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, who headed the delegation of manufacturers to South America last winter, replied that conditions are unstable at present, but that manufacturers of the country have an opportunity which will not come again.

**Business at Standstill.**

Quoting from the letter of the New York firm:

Candidly, we are not at all surprised that we are without any business from either of the South American republics, where we operate extensively. If you knew conditions as we do you would not be surprised either.

South America is in a deadlock. There is so much thing as business. The only thing they are taking is foodstuffs, and even this they find difficulty in obtaining.

They have no money to pay their bills. Even if they had it is almost impossible to obtain remittance. If transportation were open it would be next to impossible to ship because of the exorbitant rates for war risks now prevailing.

The trouble with the average American manufacturer is that he is ignorant of foreign conditions. Two or three weeks ago they were all crying for war, stating this would be one of our greatest opportunities. We are as much at war as the European nations themselves. Fortunately we are not spilling any blood, but we assure you that all merchants engaged in foreign trade are in a sweating blood.

And the outlook is anything but bright. Europe first will have to stop fighting and after this some good samaritan will have to pour millions of dollars into South American republics in order to help them out of their predicament.

**Hurley Criticizes Letter.**

This opinion was "put up" to Mr. Hurley. He expressed the opinion that the product of the Wisconsin factory was not marketable in South America, and that the failure of the commission house to sell the goods was blamed to general conditions.

"Business houses which argue with themselves cannot succeed in South America," said he. "We are fighting a commercial battle down there. Surely it is no easy matter to break into the export field. It will take time. In the strife we are going to lose a man or a firm or two, and feelings and purses are going to be wounded. But we are lined up for South American business, and the best men among us are going to get it."

**Must Get Acquainted.**

"The typical business man's opinion of the southern trade is that with the mailing of catalogues he will get the business by return mail. To be sure, the customers won't buy much at first. But salesmen must get acquainted with their purchasers."

Mr. Glenn declared the South American republics could not stay financially embarrassed for any great length of time. The harvesting of the enormous wheat and corn crops and the profits of the cattle industry will bring a return to normal conditions, he said.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association has announced it will translate any form letters for South American trade into Spanish for its members.

**Three Companies Accept Registry.**

The United States Steel corporation, the Standard Oil company, and the United Fruit company have notified the government of their intention to put their fleets under the American flag, under the new law extending home registry to foreign-built craft.

The decisions of these three corporations will give nearly 100 steamships, with a gross tonnage of about 400,000, as a nucleus of a new American merchant marine.

**Object Stated in Preamble.**

The object of the bill, as stated in the preamble, is to provide for the purchase, equipment, maintenance and operation of merchant vessels plying between the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ports of the United States and ports of Central and South America and elsewhere to meet the requirements of foreign commerce.

A shipping board, comprised of the president, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce, and the postmaster general is authorized to form a company with an initial capital stock of \$10,000,000. The government is ordered to subscribe 51 per cent of this capital and the company is to start business as soon as it is subscribed. The remainder of the stock, in shares of \$100 each, is to be offered for sale to the general public.

**Board to Purchase Ships.**

The government company, however, is not limited to a capital of \$10,000,000, but is empowered, whenever conditions demand to increase that capital with the approval of the shipping board. The

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FRANCIS SLATED  
AS AMBASSADOR  
TO ARGENTINAFormer Missouri Governor  
Offered Important Post  
to South America.

## FITTED FOR THE PLACE

## BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—[Special.]—David R. Francis of St. Louis, former governor of Missouri, probably will accept the post of ambassador of the United States to the Argentine Republic, which has been offered him by President Wilson.

Mr. Francis is a member of an important firm of grain merchants. Besides having been governor of Missouri, he served as secretary of the interior in the second cabinet of President Cleveland, and later was president of the St. Louis World's fair. Financially he has been conspicuous as a director of several big St. Louis banks, as a trustee of the New York Life Insurance company, and as a president of the St. Louis Merchants' exchange.

**Francis Fitted for Post.**

Mr. Francis will bring to the Argentine post—which has been raised to the ambassadorial rank in recognition of the growing importance of the South American republics—long training and successful experience in both finance and statecraft.

As is anticipated, Mr. Francis accepts the post, he should be able to do a great deal, even before leaving for South America, to straighten out the tangled abn of credit and exchange arrangements, which are at present a barrier between the trade of the two continents.

Great pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Francis by men who see in the Argentine mission at the present time a tremendous opportunity to knit together in friendship and commercial unity the twenty-one republics of the western hemisphere, which now stand in such striking contrast to the warring monarchies of the old world.

**U. S. Can Become a Leader.**

It is not the chance of gaining an immediate commercial advantage for this country, which is expected to appeal to Mr. Francis, but rather the opportunity which presents itself for the United States to step forward into a position of fraternal and financial leadership among the free and democratic nations on this side of the Atlantic.

With the appointment of Mr. Francis to the Argentine mission the United States will be represented by a diplomat of ambassadorial rank at each of the A-B-C powers, or will be as soon as the Chilean minister is promoted. The present ambassador to Brazil is Edward V. Morgan of New York.

The present United States minister to Chile—a bill for the raising of the ministry to the ambassadorial rank already has been passed—is Henry Prather Fletcher.

**Financial Ability Required.**

If Mr. Francis accepts the appointment which has been offered him he should be peculiarly qualified, among the important diplomatic officers in South America, to deal with the present complicated and difficult situation.

His long and successful business and financial training will, his friends say, enable him to arrange for the floating of South American loans in the United States and for the exchange of mutual credits between the national banks of North and South America, which seems to be necessary for the expedition of the import and export trade.

Only Six More Days of the  
AUGUST SALE  
FOSTER SHOES  
for Women and ChildrenFoster  
Colonial  
Pump

Low Shoes and Pumps  
\$6.00 to \$7.00 values, \$4.75 \$7.50 to \$8.50 values, \$5.75  
\$9.00 to \$10.50 values, \$6.75

All regular lines including High Shoes and Evening Slippers are included in this sale.

FOSTER Shoes are the standard of style and durability. This is the best opportunity of the season to get shoes of this high quality at greatly reduced prices. Never has the stock been so complete with variety of attractive styles and full assortment of sizes.

SCHOOL SHOES REDUCED IN PRICE

F. E. FOSTER & CO.  
135 North Wabash Avenue  
Opposite Marshall Field & Co.



# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847

NOTED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1894, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company assumes no liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

## SWORN CIRCULATION.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily ..... 361,378  
Sunday ..... 406,226

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.

## TO BE CONTINUED?

The real test of "watchful waiting" now approaches. Mexico is full of threats. Villa's attitude toward Carranza and the faction of the Constitutionalists in possession of Mexico City is one of undisguised suspicion. He has had no part in the triumph, but remains in the north with his army. Carranza's attitude toward him is one of indifference if not hostility.

It is to be wished fervently that these contentions men will find some way to keep the peace themselves and allow what there is of the undisturbed world to have peace.

## THE FASHIONS.

In 1870 the interruption of the fashions was not the immediate consequence of hostilities. It was not until Versailles had fallen that Paris accommodated itself to the fact that it was in difficulty. Ernest Alfred Vitzthum's book "My Days of Adventure" describes how the Parisians finally accepted the seriousness of their situation. This war correspondent was in Paris during the siege. Later he was with the army of the Loire and in the six days' fighting at La Mans.

Paris had been extraordinarily indifferent to failure of French arms. The boulevards were cleared of gay men and women only when the national guard became disgusted, closed the restaurants, and swept the spectacle of light hearted gaiety off the streets. Then the Parisians found the Germans at their doors.

"The Viscontessa de Henneville issued an announcement stating that in presence of the events which were occurring she was constrained to suspend the publication of her renowned journal of fashions, La Gazette Mode. This was a tragic blow, both for the Parisians, themselves and for all the world beyond them. There would be no more Paris fashions! To what despair would not millions of women be reduced? How would they dress, even supposing that they should contrive to dress at all? The thought was appalling, and as one and another great couturier closed his doors Paris began to realize that her prestige was in jeopardy.

The catastrophe has come earlier this time. When mobilization was ordered the boulevards and cafes were put on war footing instantly, the curfew began to ring, and Americans to consider how fashions might be contrived and dictated at home.

By falling back upon the native ruggedness of our national character we probably shall be able to survive this debacle of clothes.

## TRIALS OF WORKING WOMEN.

Complaint is being made that in all our recent agitation for the intelligent handling of the problem of unemployed woman was completely lost sight of. As a matter of fact, it is stated, woman suffers from unemployment to a not inconsiderable extent. Many of the trades open to her are seasonal. In time of general depression men get no more consideration from employers than men.

While there are, however, a hundred and one places where the unemployed man can spend the day, and even night, where he can find shelter from cold and rain, where he can even get food free, the number of places open to the unemployed woman is very small. She cannot spend the day in a saloon. She cannot sleep in a hallway. She does not enjoy the man's privilege of panhandling. She cannot beg in the street the price of a cup of coffee.

Why does not the woman who is in such a plight turn to housework? It is often asked. To begin with, there is no housework for all such unemployed women. Then, again, not all such women are fit for housework. You cannot make a cook out of a glomavener or a bindery girl on short notice, or no notice at all. The problem of unemployment among women, it is argued, must be met with the same provisions and agencies that come to the help of the unemployed man. There is not only reason in this demand: justice and humanity are on its side. The woman out of a job is entitled to all the consideration man gets—and more.

## WASTE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The average age at which a student completes the course in medicine in France, Germany, or Great Britain is 23. In the Netherlands it is 24. The average age of the graduate of an American medical college exacting a preparatory training equal to that of the continental medical schools is 23. There is a difference of at least two years in the ages at which physicians are ready to enter upon practice in the United States. Why this waste of time? And where does it come in?

Principal Franklin W. Johnson of the University High School, Chicago, answers these questions in an article on "Waste in Education" in a recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly. We are wasting these two years, he says, in our elementary and secondary schools. We assign eight years to elementary, four years to secondary, and four years to collegiate education. This allotment of time to the various schools, he asserts, is not based on any rational theory, but is rather the result of accident.

The waste in our elementary and secondary schools, Principal Johnson claims, is due in the first place to a lack of coordination between the separate parts of our school organization. In the next place it is due to the inferior training of our teachers. The teachers in the German secondary schools are much better equipped both in scholastic and professional requirements than American teachers are. A man is not appointed instructor in a gymnasium merely on the strength of his diploma. He must go through his "trial period" before he is permanently entrusted with the work of teaching. Germany, however, can exact such requirements from its teachers much more readily, it is pointed

out, because the position there is practically for life and carries a pension with it, while in the United States teachers generally aim to get out of their profession after a time because of its economic limitations. And while they are in it they are shifted from school to school.

The Chicago principal outlines a program for the elimination of this waste from our educational system. Improve the methods of instruction, he suggests, have a better adjustment of our school organization, eliminate unnecessary reviews and repetitions, and, last but not least, lengthen the school year by cutting down the long summer vacations. These are suggestions to be taken seriously by the men and women directing our educational system. To waste two years of a youth's life in unnecessary dawdling in and between schools is not only reprehensible, it is well nigh criminal.

## THE WHITE BOOKS.

What staggered the American public in the European crisis more even than its extent was its suddenness. Such an event, we felt, ought somehow to have come only after due preparation, with solemn deliberation and formal state. Instead it sprang up like a Titanic jack-in-the-box, and for days we could not bring ourselves to believe it was anything but a trick to frighten us, a huge joke which presently would be cleared.

Europe was more prepared than we. Measures had been taken, such as the increase of armaments, the accumulation of gold reserves, the storing of supplies. Here and there men said, "It is coming soon, in a year, in six months," and among all men there was the underlying conviction that some day it must come.

Yet when it did come it was a bewildering precipitation. Read the so-called "white books" of the German and British governments. There are recorded the elaborate tactics of diplomacy in search of peace. Yet behind this anxious effort of statesmen seems to move unseen the terrible hand of destiny, inexorable, pitiless, urgent. Often the negotiations would seem to be within a hair's breadth of success. At the next move they were entangled hopelessly.

At all times, to us who read in the cool detachment of our American situation, there was every reason for hope, yet always there was this hounding pressure toward war. The Austrian diplomacy seems arrogant, arrogant. Her demands were an ultimatum with a time limit so short as almost to preclude anything but flat refusal or instant acceptance. England was begging for time, but Russia was mobilizing, and Germany knew that time was her most dangerous foe.

So the crisis rose and swept toward its climax with the irresistible speed of a hurricane. Unquestionably on the side of the diplomatic exchange the Germans have the worst of it. The methods of the Austrian king were not merely stern, they gave ample excuse for the belief that she sought war, that her spirit was drastically aggressive, and that she did not wish to find a way out.

On the other hand, the facts as to the extent of Russian mobilization are not yet known. If they were what the German government believed them to be, Germany dared not spend time upon negotiations.

Did statecraft blunder? Did Austria get out of hand long enough to commit herself and her ally fatally? Was Russia plotting to force the issue? Were both sides finessing until it was too late? Was either side or both sides determined to fight from the first?

History may determine some or all of these questions. If it does so it will decide not upon the allegations of "white books," but upon the evidence of force active for many years in the affairs of Europe.

Meanwhile we in republican America will have our opinion on the facts we are able to see, the most significant of which, to us, is this: that it was the military autocracies—Germany, Austria, Russia—that were forcing the situation with their ultimatums and their swift mobilizations. It was professional world politics, conscious of its armies, saturated with distrust and spurred by ambition, that had control of the issues of peace and war.

Germany and Russia owe civilization better arbiters of her fate than war lords and medieval chancellors.

## THE GERMANS IN BRUSSELS.

The vivid story of the entry of the German army into Brussels which was an eyewitness to this Tribune's special correspondent, Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett, was able to send us from the Belgian capital should do something to counteract the effect of reports of brutalities by German soldiers. War is—no pleasant, and never is without its incidents of cruelty. They took place in our own civil war, a struggle of Americans against Americans. Where great masses of men are gathered, especially under such conditions as war creates, it is humanly impossible to prevent vicious instincts from breaking forth. They do in peace, in the midst of calm cities, in crowded streets and amid friendly neighbors.

But civilized governments and their armies do not allow unnecessary violence which they can prevent, and what Mr. Bennett describes of the scrupulous care of the German officers not to oppress the people of Brussels is what we expect from the Germans, as we would expect it from the French, the British, the Americans. In the Balkans it is another matter, though even there the worst atrocities and almost all of them were committed by irregular or guerrilla bands and by the civilian population abashed with race and religious hates and grudges centuries old.

## Best Editorial of the Day.

### ART OF GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Few of us cross the threshold of a birthday to enter the open door of another year without the sorrowful conviction that we have been unprofitable servants and without the hope that in the year to come we shall do better. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote "The Boys" for the reunion of his aged classmates to prove Old Time a liar; Joseph H. Choate, after he was 70, said his experience proved to him that the eighth decade was the best of all; and an astute Frenchman continued year after year to give her age as 35, because, she said, she was not one who would be guilty of saying one thing at one time and another thing at another. Yet we do not all wear our years so gracefully. Some of us renege at the calendar's reminder and would erase the record if we could. We wish no commemoration of an unwelcome fact. We are content to let our birthdays have the candles and the cake and the birthday presents.

But there are ways of not letting the calendar know how old we are. The secret of perennial youth seems to have been whispered to a few fortunate souls. We do not think of them as growing old, for their hearts are always young within them and the spirit of play alive. They have the sense of humor and of blithe abandon which even the occasional minor cadences of tragedy cannot obliterate. They are not pessimists who brood upon departed glories and can forecast naught but dark evil in the days to come. They believe that "the best is yet to be," and they are unafraid of what the future holds. Each birthday, though it may write some trivial legend of age upon the physical frame, finds the spiritual least and younger still.

## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quelquid agunt homines vestri ad farrage libelli.—JOURNAL.

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.  
Whereas, the other Powers have requested from this Tower of Transcendence an indication of its attitude:

Resolved, that this Tower be, and propose to remain, entirely neutral; and that its philosophic attitude be, a plague on all your houses!

## CAN YOU?

I've read the British "White Book,"  
I didn't ship a word;  
I don't remember when I've been  
So strangely, deeply stirred.

The notes of Mr. Cochrane,  
Replies of Mr. Grey,  
The German chancellor's remarks,  
What Cobden had to say—  
These things are more absorbing  
Than novel ever penned;  
They show us how the war began,  
However dark the end.

I weigh each cause both  
And every power's claim,  
And I'm hopped if I can tell  
Which action is to blame.

OUR proclamation of neutrality covers K. M. & A. and the Schencks Lengerich. Come on with the remaining adventures of Otto Hatzfeldt.

GREAT wars may produce great poetry, but you can't prove it. William Watson's appeal to no one could tell the difference. It is distinctly a G. OUR idiot Strategist informs us that the reason the Germans are advancing so rapidly is that the Russians are pursuing them.

Life's Little Irritations.  
To pay for exclusive telephone service, and then have to visit a drug store to telephone, because "we're working on the line."

IF the United States army were massed on the continent of Europe it probably would be mistaken for a scouting party.

THE programme of the Pittsburgh Ladies' orchestra mentions that the concluding number, a patriotic song, "has the endorsement of the Hon. Champ Clark and many other musical authorities." The Hon. Champ got his start as a musical critic by boosting the Hour's Dawg Song.

## MODERN MEXICO.

[From the Terre Haute Saturday Spectator.]  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Oscar Dix have just bought a fine passenger train, the "G. O. D." in being the initials to be placed on the car, in order not to appear too conspicuous, the letters will be somewhat concealed by scroll work.

THE theory that the Germans, and the French, and other peoples are pawns or puppets in the hands of royal players is attractive, but it doesn't square with the facts. The man in the street in Berlin, or Paris, or London, or St. Petersburg wants to fight. What has become of the general strike that was threatened in case war was declared?

## Higher Mathematics.

[From the Invariable Journal.]  
Four of these cars were placed in service today. Fifty will be added next month, and fifty each succeeding month until 125 are in operation.  
FROM the reviews of Mr. Dreiser's novel of business life we gather that it should be sold in stationery shops, along with ledgers, blank checks, pens, mullage, and other commercial phenomena.

## HISTORY'S LITTLE REPETITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The first casualty list contains but three names. One of them is that of the Earl of Leven and Melville, a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, who was dangerously wounded Aug. 23, apparently in the cavalry fight in Waterloo.

AT the lowest calculation ten thousand foreign pianists, violinists, and singers are headed for this country, those who have planned to come being several months ahead of their schedule. It looks like a busy concert season.

## POEMS YOU MAY NOT KNOW.

Dark Wings.  
(James Stephens in Poetry.)  
Sing while you may, O bird upon the tree!  
Although on high, wide-winged above the day,  
Chill evening broadens to immensity,  
Sing while you may.

On thee, wide-hooping, too, intent to slay,  
The hawk's silent pinions bring him terribly—  
Thus near the end is thy happy lay.

The day and thee and miserable me  
Dark wings shall cover up and hide away  
Where no song stirs of bird or memory:  
Sing while you may.

ONE of war's little ironies is the announcement that a flock of white doves descended on the imperial sanctuary in Japan at the moment the ultimatum to Germany expired. This is accepted, in the artless Japanese way, as an omen of speedy victory over Germany.

## The Second Post.

[Received by a Chicago druggist.]  
Nashville, Tenn.: Dear Sir: Have you all got anything that draws people or runs them away, or a party that I would like to have them drawn closer to me, and have you got powder that you can burn to send people away. Do you know any body that can do this kind of work either bring or send their away. Please send me in return mail.

SPARTA'S dames had nothing on the heroic ladies of Lake Forest and Indian Hill, who have resolved not to worry over a probable shortage of French fashions. It is little things like this that revive one's confidence in the so-called human race.

## OVERHEARD IN A CLOTHING STORE.

Customer: "I wish to speak to Mr. Miller, please."  
Salesman: "Which Mr. Miller?"  
Customer: "Mr. Miller in the pants."

ONE learns something every day. For example, the difference between an ultimatum and a demarche.

AMONG those learning something every day is the Gentleman at the Adjoining Desk. He has discovered that there really is such an official as a burgomaster—a figure that hitherto had been associated only with comic opera.

IF we understand the art of war—which we don't—the idea is to do the fighting in the other fellow's front yard, and thereby save your own premises from being messed up.

## Why Hogs Are High.

[From the Lakeland, Ill. Gazette.]  
Curious of effort and arrangements for feeding hogs \$7.75 per ton at G. M. Wales & Son's west yards.

EVEN war clouds have their silver linings. Mexican parrots are much cheaper than they were. That reminds us of a sign we saw in St. Paul—"Parrots and Birds."

AS we retreat to press the cry has been changed to "Ouch! der Kaiser!"

THE British pronounce that German territory "Chow-chow." You see, it's in a pickle.

BET you don't know how to pronounce "Salonica."

## How to Keep Well

by Dr. W.A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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## HOW LONG CAN YOU HOLD YOUR BREATH?

If you are entirely normal, you can hold your breath for thirty or forty seconds. If you cannot hold your breath for twenty seconds, you should not take an anesthetic, because some of your life chemistry is so much out of tune that you cannot safely venture the effect. Such is the opinion of a Russian physician named Stange.

If you have heart disease in a serious stage, or Bright's disease, or diabetes, you cannot hold your breath for anywhere near the normal thirty or forty seconds. In diabetes one of the chief dangers is coma. A threatening coma has been foretold two days by this test.

Prof. Henderson of Yale thinks this simple test will prove of great value, and he has met Miss Fitzgerald, one of his students, at the task of finding out just how valuable it is.

To make the test, a person sits quietly, with a watch before him, for at least five minutes. He then draws a full but not a deep breath, and then closes his mouth and stops breathing. What is the result? The number of seconds that pass before it is necessary to breathe is noted. This normal is thirty to forty.

The breathing center in the brain is stimulated by waste products carried to it by the blood. One of these is carbonic acid. There is another group of waste acids that is of great importance in stimulating respiration.

An excess of these waste acids is what constitutes the acidosis of diabetes, Bright's disease, heart disease, and a number of other diseases. The excess of these acids in the blood is the cause of the rapid, shallow breathing of patients with these diseases.

What is transpiring in the lungs has little to do with the rapidity of breathing, or the amount of carbonic acid eliminated, or the amount of oxygen taken in. Deep breathing has no effect on the absorption of oxygen.

"Men breathe with their legs" has long been an axiom. Research within the last few years proves this to be true in a sense not considered when it was written.

The result of wear is a group of several groups of waste acids—these are absorbed by the blood. They irritate the breathing center in the lungs. The irritated center sends orders to the lungs. The lungs, in turn, send orders to the body. Such is the operation when the products of waste represent normal wear and tear.

There are certain diseases in which the chemistry of the body goes wrong, such as the acidosis of diabetes, Bright's disease, heart disease, and a number of other diseases. In these cases the body is quiet and has been so for five minutes. This is the basis for the test.

## LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

[Copyright, 1914, by the Brewster Co.]

PRINCE VON BLUCHER, great-grandson of that famous German field marshal of the same name who helped the Duke of Wellington to win the battle of Waterloo, near Brussels, ninety-nine years ago, has been expelled from the Channel Islands by order of the English government and is reported to be on his way to the United States with the prince and his younger children.

For a quarter of a century past or more the prince has been owner of the island of Herm, one of the Channel group, within sight of the coast of France and commanding the entrance to the harbor of Guernsey.

The prince purchased it from a German bank, which had obtained it through the foreclosure of a mortgage, and since that time he has spent a large sum of money upon the place, his residence, standing on the highest point of the island, being seen from the sea for miles around.

He has been leading there until now a species of feudal existence, the 100 inhabitants that form the population of Herm being all in his employ and therefore his dependents.

Most of them were Germans, and they, like their prince, employer, have been expelled by the British authorities, who have seized the mansion and all its valuable contents.

There is only one landing place on the island, and no one was ever permitted to land without having previously obtained permission, which was only granted after a satisfactory report had been given for the visit.

The law of the Channel islands, and more especially the despotic orders of the prince, were enforced by the chief constable and by the head constable, who held jointly the office of chief constable, carrying as emblems thereof silver mounted eagle batons.

It is reported that Prince von Blucher, although he derives the greater portion of his wealth from property in the fatherland, bestowed upon his great-grandfather, Field Marshal "Vovvarta," in recognition of his services as a victor in the campaign of the war of Germany's liberation from Napoleonic thralldom, he spends all his cash in England, declining even to pay his German taxes or to provide for the maintenance of his sons, who have remained in Germany, until compelled to do so by university laws and judicial decisions.

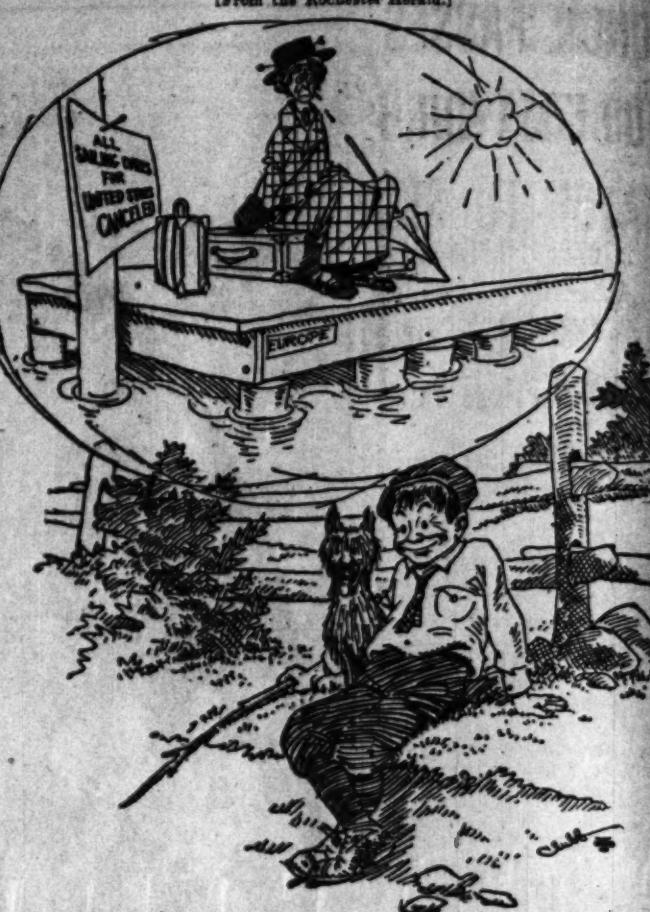
The prince has been thrice married, his present wife, a woman much his junior, being a sister of the wife of his son, Count Lothar von Blucher, and like her, a daughter of that somewhat notorious Princess Caterine Radziwill who played so questionable a role in the closing years of the career of Cecil Rhodes, is regarded by many as having been responsible for his death, and who underwent a term of imprisonment at Cape Town after conviction of having forged his name to bills of exchange. At one moment her influence over him was great.

Among her many admirers and correspondents were the late William G. Stead, and above all, William E. Gladstone, the Victorian prime minister. Divorced since her liberation by Prince von Blucher, she is now married to a German engineer of the name of Eugene Kolb.

Marcelin Pétit, who has just been removed in an summary manner from the office of French minister plenipotentiary at The Hague and succeeded by M. Allier, who was conveyed at Munich under the outbreak of the war, is a former member of the chamber of deputies and of the staff of the Paris newspaper, La République Française.

## SOME COMPENSATIONS.

(From the Rochester Herald.)



"Gee, ain't it fine that our teacher could go abroad this summer?"

## The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

### OBJECTION TO SHELLEY AVENUE PAVING.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—[To the Friend of the People.]—I understand that Shelley Avenue between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third streets is to be paved. Will you kindly investigate this matter?

E. H. JOHNSON,  
6387 Green Street.

A proceeding is now in the County court for service with the mandamus Shelley Avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third streets. The assessment roll was filed on June 25, 1914, but not confirmed, because of objections filed by some of the property owners. Owing to the delay caused by these objections, it is not likely that the street will be paved before next year, as the objections must be disposed of in court before the assessment can be confirmed.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

### WATER FOR KOSTER AVENUE.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—[To the Friend of the People.]—When is the water going to be installed in Koster Avenue south of Sixty-third street? If proceedings have not been started, what is the best method to pursue to have same started?

RAY TROCHLIN,  
6860 South Koster Avenue.

Proceedings are pending for a water main on this street, from Sixty-third to Sixty-fifth streets, having been confirmed on July 14. Under ordinary conditions, the main should be laid this fall. The city engineer has been asked to have the alley paved next year.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

### PROPER RECEPTIONS.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—[To the Friend of the People.]—I notice that the garbage box near our window, which has been recently placed in, is without a cover. Will you please investigate conditions?

2215 South California Avenue.

WALTER G. LEININGER,  
Superintendent of Streets.

### OBSTRUCTIONS ORDERED FROM SIDEWALK.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly tell what action can be taken to have a junk man at 2040 North Halsted street remove the junk from the sidewalk?

J. C. URBACH, 2043 Jackson Avenue.

Notice has been served by our inspector for the removal of obstructions from sidewalk. We have requested the police department to see that the junk is kept cleared.

WALTER G. LEININGER,  
Superintendent of Streets.

### DISMISSAL IS THE PENALTY.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—[To the Friend of the People.]—What is the penalty for giving the wrong age in applying for a position under the civil service law?

A READER.

The penalty for misstatement of age by an applicant for a position under the civil service law is dismissal from the service, if the party is found to be guilty of the offense. If the statement were discovered before the examination papers had been graded the applicant might be allowed to re-examine, but his name would be stricken from the eligible list if the papers had been marked.

If the misstatement were shown to be merely a mistake and not material, the commission might allow name to be corrected.

R. A. WIDOWSON, Secretary.

### NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—Will you kindly inform me if a husband is legally responsible for debts contracted by his wife in a business run under her own name and in which he has never appeared or interfered?

M. E.

No. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

### GERMAN HOSTILITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Our German-American friends, and even the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, seem to have exercised at what they call the "liberal attitude of the American press." It is strange that they have never felt disturbed at the hostile attitude of the German press, notably this same Lokal Anzeiger, toward this country, especially in the Spanish-American war and after.

It is possible that they care less about German hostility to America than they do about American hostility to Germany?

As a matter of fact, no paper in America begins to show the bitterness against Germany that the German press steadily shows toward this country in peace or war. It is absurd to load us with blame for a dozen years and then complain because American papers are not pre-German. Can we not have an end of this hypocrisy?































PRICES TAKING WEAKNESS WHEAT

Early Prices Highest of Season; Outside Buying Support Less Aggressive.

CASH OATS SALES BIG

September wheat closed a trifle higher yesterday, but in the latter part of the session there was heavy realizing in the deferred months and final quotations were 1/2 cent up to 1/2 cent. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent.

Stocks Light Northwest

Northwestern reports were a little bullish. Minneapolis stocks are down to about 1,200,000 bu., against 1,300,000 bu. a year ago, and a smaller crop is expected. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent.

Visible Supply Decreases

Liverpool reported the large shipments from this country contained in the market by the continued active demand. The English market was reported more active, against an increase of 200,000 bu. a year ago. The total visible supply decreased 1,000,000 bu. a year ago. Local stocks decreased 200,000 bu. a year ago. The total visible supply decreased 1,000,000 bu. a year ago.

Deferred Corn Futures Weak

In corn the trade was only of fair volume, and the general reaction was a little lower at the close. The market was weak and 1/2 cent off. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent.

Exporters Buy Big Lot of Oats

There was an enormous trade in oats. Export business was of immense proportions, estimated at 1,000,000 bu. a year ago. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent.

Hog Products Have Setback

Provisions were lower throughout the list at the close, after ruling steady during the fore part of the session. The market was weak and 1/2 cent off. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent.

Eye Prices Up Sharply

Eye prices advanced 5 to 10 cents, and 9 to 10 cents, while No. 5 and No. 6. Receipts were 8 cars. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—The highest prices yet recorded here since the war market began were reached today in wheat, September selling at 1.05 1/2, and December at 1.05. Trading was light. Receipts, 500 cars. The early trade prices had a sharp advance to the highest point on the crop for all months. Offerings were light following the opening and it did not take much buying to lift prices. The spring wheat crop was reported to be up to 1/2 cent.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES. WHEAT. Closing. Aug. 24. 22. 1.00 1/2. 1.01 1/2. 1.02 1/2. 1.03 1/2. 1.04 1/2. 1.05 1/2. 1.06 1/2. 1.07 1/2. 1.08 1/2. 1.09 1/2. 1.10 1/2. 1.11 1/2. 1.12 1/2. 1.13 1/2. 1.14 1/2. 1.15 1/2. 1.16 1/2. 1.17 1/2. 1.18 1/2. 1.19 1/2. 1.20 1/2. 1.21 1/2. 1.22 1/2. 1.23 1/2. 1.24 1/2. 1.25 1/2. 1.26 1/2. 1.27 1/2. 1.28 1/2. 1.29 1/2. 1.30 1/2. 1.31 1/2. 1.32 1/2. 1.33 1/2. 1.34 1/2. 1.35 1/2. 1.36 1/2. 1.37 1/2. 1.38 1/2. 1.39 1/2. 1.40 1/2. 1.41 1/2. 1.42 1/2. 1.43 1/2. 1.44 1/2. 1.45 1/2. 1.46 1/2. 1.47 1/2. 1.48 1/2. 1.49 1/2. 1.50 1/2. 1.51 1/2. 1.52 1/2. 1.53 1/2. 1.54 1/2. 1.55 1/2. 1.56 1/2. 1.57 1/2. 1.58 1/2. 1.59 1/2. 1.60 1/2. 1.61 1/2. 1.62 1/2. 1.63 1/2. 1.64 1/2. 1.65 1/2. 1.66 1/2. 1.67 1/2. 1.68 1/2. 1.69 1/2. 1.70 1/2. 1.71 1/2. 1.72 1/2. 1.73 1/2. 1.74 1/2. 1.75 1/2. 1.76 1/2. 1.77 1/2. 1.78 1/2. 1.79 1/2. 1.80 1/2. 1.81 1/2. 1.82 1/2. 1.83 1/2. 1.84 1/2. 1.85 1/2. 1.86 1/2. 1.87 1/2. 1.88 1/2. 1.89 1/2. 1.90 1/2. 1.91 1/2. 1.92 1/2. 1.93 1/2. 1.94 1/2. 1.95 1/2. 1.96 1/2. 1.97 1/2. 1.98 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AL INSTRUMENTS.  
NG PLANO VALUUM.

[illegible]

any prayer.  
I alone upright.  
I alone upright.  
I alone upright.  
I alone upright.

Wood Chickering upright.  
Brown upright.  
Nutnut Kiebel upright.  
Wayway upright; go'd toner.  
Gogany Steinway upright (See  
p. 1).  
Gogany 55 note Weber pianola (See  
p. 1).  
Pianos to Rent, \$5.  
O. TWICHELLE,  
44 So. Wabash-av.  
P. ESTABLISHED 1872.  
Manufacturer, ADAM SCHAAF  
pianos, guaranteed for ten years  
and material the best. Tons  
moderate prices and easy terms.  
Used - \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175,  
\$200, \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450,  
\$500, \$550, \$600, \$650, \$700,  
\$750, \$800, \$850, \$900, \$950,  
\$1000, \$1050, \$1100, \$1150,  
\$1200, \$1250, \$1300, \$1350,  
\$1400, \$1450, \$1500, \$1550,  
\$1600, \$1650, \$1700, \$1750,  
\$1800, \$1850, \$1900, \$1950,  
\$2000, \$2050, \$2100, \$2150,  
\$2200, \$2250, \$2300, \$2350,  
\$2400, \$2450, \$2500, \$2550,  
\$2600, \$2650, \$2700, \$2750,  
\$2800, \$2850, \$2900, \$2950,  
\$3000, \$3050, \$3100, \$3150,  
\$3200, \$3250, \$3300, \$3350,  
\$3400, \$3450, \$3500, \$3550,  
\$3600, \$3650, \$3700, \$3750,  
\$3800, \$3850, \$3900, \$3950,  
\$4000, \$4050, \$4100, \$4150,  
\$4200, \$4250, \$4300, \$4350,  
\$4400, \$4450, \$4500, \$4550,  
\$4600, \$4650, \$4700, \$4750,  
\$4800, \$4850, \$4900, \$4950,  
\$5000, \$5050, \$5100, \$5150,  
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\$5400, \$5450, \$5500, \$5550,  
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\$27000, \$27050, \$27100, \$27150,  
\$27200, \$27250, \$27300, \$27350,  
\$27400, \$27450, \$27500, \$27550,  
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